(LIst YEAR.) THE (No. 2551.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1795.

BRUSSELS, *September* 10.

WE learn that the French have at length croſſed the Rhine ner Duſſeldorf, after a long and moſt bloody conflict, in which the republican heroes atchieved, as uſual, prodigies of valour. After they had obtained this ſignal advantage, the French entered Duſſeldorf. The conflict muſt have been attended with great ſlaughter, ſince an enormous quantity of wounded ſoldiers have been brought to the military hoſpitals at Cologne and other places.

According to all appearances the paſſage was effected at different points at the ſame time; but of this we have not received any particular accounts. Towards Coblentz and Neuwied, the firing ſtill continues on both ſides with a degree of violence, and ſo inceſſantly, that the banks of the Rhine are not only rendered impaſſable, but abſolutely undermined and deſtroyed. The town of Coblentz begins to ſuffer very much from the fire of the Auſtrians the fortreſs of Ehrenbretſtein, ſeveral boats on the Moſelle have been ſunk by the ſhot.

We hope that this renewal of cruel and bloody hoſtilities will diſpoſe all the belligerent powers to a general peace. The Empire intimidated by the paſſage of the Rhine, will doubtleſs give a ſpur to its tardy negotiators.

We hear from Luxemburg, that all the republican troops who had been left in that province have received orders to haſten, by forced marches, to Coblentz. Only a few of thoſe corps which ſuffered moſt at the ſiege of Luxemburg will remain in that fortreſs.

FRANCFORT, *September* 10.

All that we poſitively know at preſent reſpecting the croſſing of the Rhine by the French is, that that enterpriſe has been made with ſucceſs. With regard to the details of this expedition, a variety of letters, dictated either by paſſion or credulity, ſpeak ſo contradictorily, that we are as yet enabled to form no one preciſe idea. If we may credit ſome of our Gazettes, the Auſtrian troops commanded by general count Erſch, who, on the 6th inſtant, in the morning, were ſtill at Angerort, two leagues beyond Duiſburg, and at Kayſerſworth, and the troops commanded by the prince of Wirtemberg, which were behind Duſſeldorf on the ſame day, formed a junction on the bank of the Sieg on the 7th or 8th, that is to ſay, that the former marched from 10 to 12 leagues, and the latter from 15 to 18 in two days; but armies do not travel ſo faſt. We have every reaſon to think that the troops which were ſeen near the Sieg were marching to the ſuccour of thoſe which covered the Rhine from Duſſeldorf to Angerort, and which will be obliged to retreat by the Wipper to Solinguen and Elberfeld, as ſoon as the French ſhall have made themſelves maſters of the right bank of the Rhine, by the poſſeſſion not only of Duſſeldorf, but the territory of Duiſburg; for of the four points at which the French are ſaid to have croſſed the Rhine, there are only two at which their having croſſed is certain. It is now certain, that on the night of the 5th 20,000 French croſſed the Rhine below (and not above) Urdingen, turned by the woods of Duiſburg, the extremity of the Auſtrian line at Angerort, and forced them to retreat precipitately on the morning of the 6th. During this operation, which was covered by a falſe attack oppoſite Urdingen, the French effected another paſſage, far more important, and more dangerous to the Auſtrian army; 3000 of their volunteers croſſed the Rhine a league above Duſſeldorf during the night, attacked a redoubt conſtructed in the village of Ham, and took poſſeſſion of it. It appears that when maſters of this poſt, they received a very conſiderable reinforcement, and inveſted Duſſeldorf, of which they obtained poſſeſſion. By this operation the army commanded by general count d'Erbach, might have been cut off from the reſt of the troops which defended the Rhine above Duſſeldorf; but it would appear, that being ſeconded by the prince of Wirtemberg, he took advantage of the moment when the French were not yet in force at Duſſeldorf, to accompliſh his retreat towards the Wipper. There is even a report that he defeated them.

It was yeſterday announced, that the French have alſo croſſed the Rhine above and below the Wipper, and that they are in poſſeſſion of Mulheim and Largenfeld; the number of the troops they already have on the right bank of the Rhine is eſtimated at 40,000. Theſe events do not carry the face of ſtrong probability: what is more certain is, that field-marſhal Clairfayt has ordered a great number of troops and artillery, commanded by general Beaulieu, to proceed from the environs of Mentz or Neuwied, and oppoſe the further progreſs of the French. The field-marſhal himſelf has proceeded in perſon to the army of the Lower Rhine, and has diſpatched a courier to count Wurmſer, to adviſe him of the French having croſſed the Rhine. Neuwied was again bombarded on the 8th, in the morning; and at that point the French ſeemed determined to effect a paſſage. Whatever their progreſs may be, they will find it difficult to paſs the ſtrong poſt of the Lahn. The Auſtrians have for ſome days been employed in throwing up defenſive works between the Sieg and the Lahn, principally towards the mountains of Uckerath.

NEUWIED, *September* 8.

Our troops on receiving the news that the French had effected the paſſage of the Rhine, at Duſſeldorf, received orders to hold themſelves in readineſs to march, and were under arms through the whole of laſt night. We were here the more apprehenſive of an attack from the French, as we had heard for the two preceding days a violent cannonade. The inhabitants, however, having in ſome meaſure freed themſelves from the fears of a cannonade, had begun to bring back their goods which they had before begun to move for the greater ſafety, when this day a heavy ſhower of balls fell upon our town, and ſeveral parts of it were ſet on fire at the ſame time; happily, however the flames were ſoon extinguiſhed. At preſent every thing is quiet again. To-night the battalions which are to reinforce the prince of Wirtemberg and count d'Erbach, who command on the Lower Rhine, will ſet off. Their place is to be occupied here by a detachment from the environs of Mentz, and vigorous meaſures are taken to prevent the enemy from croſſing the Rhine in this neighbourhood. The Imperialiſts have taken a ſtrong poſition near Uckerath.

According to our advices from the Lower Rhine, part of the French, who croſſed at Ordingen, met with a vigorous reſiſtance from an Auſtrian advanced poſt. Count d'Erbach, with ſeveral troops, came to its aid, but was obliged to retreat, being in danger of being ſurrounded by another French column. He afterwards joined the duke of Wirtemberg behind the Sieg.

GROSSGERAU, *September* 11.

General Beaulieu, attended by a great many officers, ſet out yeſterday from this place for Limburg on the Lahn. Field-marſhal Clairfayt has ſent a courier to count Wurmſer, to inform him of the paſſage of the Rhine being effected by the French, on whoſe return the head quarters will probably be transferred near the Lahn. Count Clairfayt left us yeſterday, to acquaint himſelf perſonally with the preſent ſtate of affairs on the Lower Rhine, and the farther progreſs of the French, who are already in poſſeſſion of Selinghen, Elberfeld, the whole dutchy of Bergues and of Mulheim on the Rhine, where the head quarters of general Kleber are.

DUSSELDORF, *September* 11.

We begin to recover from our alarm, the tempeſt having partly blown over, and the din of arms been carried paſt our doors to other places. French troops have been landed at Ham till now from large boats, and as ſoon as the landing of any particular regiment is effected, it marches thence forward into the country. The Auſtrians are retreating towards the Sieg, cloſely followed by the French. The French do not ſeem inclined to follow the Auſtrians farther than the environs of Mark. According to our accounts, the French have not only poſſeſſion of Solingen, a place famed for its manufactories of fire-arms, and eſpecially ſwords, Elberfeld, and the whole country of Berg, but alſo of Mulheim on the Rhine, where general Kleber commands. Though ſeveral houſes in this place have ſuffered materially by the fire of the French, fortunately no part of the town was burnt down. The inhabitants who left the town for fear of a bombardment, are returning. Lieutenant-colonel Winter is at preſent commandant of this place; the garriſon is not very ſtrong. The French among other things, have made a requiſition of 2000 horſes in Duſſeldorf.

COLOGNE, *September* 11.

Nothing material has happened ſince yeſterday on the other ſide of the Rhine. To-day the French army are allowed to repoſe themſelves in the fields of Dentz—It amounts to between 60 or 70,000 men, and extends far above Kalk, towards the mountains. Their advanced poſts are on the other ſide of the Sieg, where they are continually ſkirmiſhing with the Auſtrians. To-morrow the army will march again to follow the Auſtrians.

HAMBURGH, *September* 19.

A report was current here a few days ſince, that the French were purſuing the Auſtrians through the Pruſſian dominions in Weſtphalia; but we now know from the beſt authority, that this report is without foundation. The Auſtrians are retreating into the country of Naſſau, towards the Upper Rhine, and will no doubt endeavour to cover Mentz. Francfort is within the line of demarcation, which is reſpected by the French.—For the reſt it is generally ſuppoſed that the late paſſage of the Rhine will greatly diſconcert the plan of count Wurmſer's intended operations, and oblige him to detach ſuch a large body of forces for the reinforcement of field-marſhal Clairfayt's army, that he will ſcarce be able to act in an offenſive manner.

Citizen Reinhard, who is appointed by the committee of public welfare, French miniſter at Hamburg, left Paris on the 7th inſtant, to proceed hither.

In the enclоſed news-papers and letters, you will find every circumſtance known here of the progreſs of the French after croſſing the Rhine.

HAGEN, *September* 9.

Auſtrian troops are paſſing through here continually; the duke of Wirtemberg is alſo arrived here. The poor Auſtrians have had no bread for theſe three days; but, notwithſtanding, they behave exceedingly well.—All the French emigrants have left us. General de Manſtein, and Counſel or Repentrop, from Ham, are here, providing accommodation for theſe troops. Yeſterday we heard a heavy cannonade.

AMSTERDAM, *September* 22.

A letter has been received at Cologne, dated the 16th inſtant, containing the following particulars:—"According to advices from head quarters of Championnet, the diviſion that forms the right wing of the French army upon the right bank of the Rhine had taken poſts yeſterday evening at Dentz. It has this day continued its march to Neuwied, where it will be joined by the diviſions of Bernadotte and Chapſel, which are to croſs the Rhine to-morrow. The enemy are negligent in covering their retreat along the Rhine, and confine their whole efforts to the left wing under the command of general Lefevre; nevertheleſs, their efforts to check the victorious career of the republicans, will be as ineffectual as their attempt to ſave their artillery. There is not a day paſſes without the capture of ſome of their cannon."

TOULON, *September* 13.

Yeſterday the Engliſh ſquadron had the audacity to come within the reach of our batteries. Sixty diſcharges from the cannon of Sablettes obliged them to ſheer off. The Engliſh fleet conſiſts of 23 ſail. Previouſly to the appearance of the Engliſh fleet, a diviſion of ſix ſail had been got ready to leave the harbour the firſt fair wind.

PARIS, *September* 17.

The leaders of the convention no longer make a ſecret of their intention of quitting the metropolis; already do their journals propoſe this means, as being juſt and reaſonable. It is certainly juſt to ruin the city which brought about the revolution; it is neceſſary to remove to a diſtance from thoſe who have diſplayed knowledge, courage, and a juſt ſenſe of their own rights. It will alſo be juſt and neceſſary to ſurround themſelves with a conſiderable armed force, and to govern a free people from the receſſes of a baſtile.

An important queſtion will doubtleſs be ſubmitted by the convention to the primary aſſemblies; thoſe who have been ſilent will be officially aſked in what manner their ſilence is to be explained, and whether they meant to accept or reject the decrees?

The ſections of Paris will evince the ſame firmneſs and preſerve the ſame tranquillity. Of 100,000 voters, four or five hundred have voted for a king, and an equal number for the convention; all the reſt have accepted the conſtitution and rejected the decree.

The ſection of the arſenal has reſolved that it will conſider null all the votes which do not make expreſs mention of the decrees. This reſolution is a good one, and may produce a good effect.

It is but too true, that all the letters which we receive from the departments, confirm the intelligence that the principal terroriſts have been ſet at liberty.

SCOTLAND, *September* 10.

Copy of a letter found tied to the neck of a hawk, which was catched by Mr. Malcolm, of Kinghorn, on his paſſage from Gottenburg, arrived at Holy Iſland. It was picked up by him the ſame day it had been wrote, and had come at leaſt 50 leagues, the Texel being then 70 leagues diſtance.

"On board the Lion, September 4, 1795.

"I ſent this from on board the Lion of 64 guns, 25 leagues off the Texel, in chace of a frigate and ſloop of war—he that gets this letter will put it in the news-papers.

"RICHARD [illegible]INSON, Midſhipman."

LONDON, *September* 25.

According to advices received yeſterday from France, we learn that M. de Choiſeul de Beaupré, has ſet off very ſuddenly, and in great haſte from Paris to Baſle.

We are given to underſtand that this famous revolutionary banker, who poſſeſſes the full confidence of the committee of public ſafety, is intruſted with an important miſſion relative to a negotiation for peace between the French and ſome of the powers at war with them.

A meſſenger arrived at Mr. Dundas's office yeſterday morning, with diſpatches from general Dundas, dated head quarters at Delmenhorſt, the 18th inſt. at which time the neceſſary orders had been iſſued for the army to take the field immediately.

Tranquillity is ſaid to have been reſtored at Geneva, in conſequence of an union among the citizens againſt the terroriſts.

Sept. 26. The intelligence in the Paris papers of the 19th, 20th, 21ſt, 22d, and 23d inſt. which we received by expreſs, this morning, is of conſiderable importance.

The papers contain details of the operations on the Rhine near Duſſeldorf, and an account of the right wing of the Sambre and Meuſe army having croſſed the Rhine at Neuwied. Our readers will recollect, that a few days after the French had croſſed the Rhine at Duſſeldorf, they took poſſeſſion of a little iſle on the Rhine oppoſite to Neuwied, for the purpoſe of facilitating the paſſage of the right wing of the Sambre and Meuſe army. As the Auſtrians, however, remained near Neuwied, with a body of 20,000 men, the paſſage was not attempted till the left wing of the Sambre army, by croſſing the Sieg, had reduced the Auſtrians to the neceſſity of retreating with precipitation, in order to avoid being cut off. The right wing then paſſed the Rhine without reſiſtance. The fortreſs of Ehrenbreitſtein was immediately ſurrounded and ſummoned, and it was conceived when the diſpatches were ſent away, that it would in a few days be ſurrendered to the victorious arms of the republic.

The ſections of Paris remain firm in their determination to reject the decrees for the re-election of two thirds of the preſent convention. The convention remain equally firm in their attachment to the decrees. A new ground of attack has been taken againſt the oppoſers of the decrees at Paris.

Tallien has accuſed ſeveral of the Journaliſts of wiſhing to produce another 31ſt of May. He has endeavoured to alarm the people upon the ſubject of the manœuvres of the royaliſts; he mentions that the portraits of the late king and queen are ſold at Paris; that emblems of royalty are ready, and that the force of the royaliſts ought not to be viewed with ſuch contempt.

This ſtatement of Tallien does not appear to be confirmed by any accounts of the ſtate of Paris given in any of the Paris papers. The city is repreſented to be in a ſtate of perfect tranquillity, and it is hinted, that as the popularity of Tallien is on the decline, he wiſhes to reſtore it by violent invectives againſt the royaliſts, and by propoſing the moſt ſevere meaſures againſt the enemies of the republic. Our readers will find, in the ſitting of the 18th inſt. that Tallien has entered into an engagement to give a full hiſtory of the maſſacres of September, and to demand an exemplary puniſhment of the authors of thoſe maſſacres. It will be remembered that Tallien has frequently been accuſed of being concerned in them himſelf.

On the 21ſt of September a decree was paſſed excluding all the relations of emigrants, and the prieſts who have not taken the oaths, from all judicial and adminiſtrative functions.

If there were any further proof wanting that it is not the intention of the French to interfere in the affairs of other nations, the manner in which the petition of a deputation of Poles was received, who came to the bar of the convention to requeſt the intervention of the French government for the purpoſe of preventing the diſmemberment of their unhappy country, would be a convincing proof; for ſurely there cannot exiſt a more powerful motive for interference than that which would have for its object the prevention of the diſmemberment of Poland.

From the weſtern departments the Paris papers contain accounts of actions and ſkirmiſhes productive of no very important effect.

On the 11th ult. the deputies on miſſion in the Weſt had an interview with Stoffle and Sepaux, the Chouan chiefs. It is ſaid, that the deſire of the Vendeans and Chouans for peace was the cauſe of the interview.

The commiſſioners from France arrived yeſterday evening at Dover. The name of the one is M. Louis Mouneron, a banker of conſiderable eminence at Paris. The Paris papers mention, that they are come to negotiate an exchange of priſoners, but, as our Dover correſpondent very properly obſerves, that an exchange has already been carried into effect, it is ſuppoſed that the miſſion of the commiſſioners is of a more important nature.

Sept. 28. The intelligence which we received by the Paris papers increaſes in intereſt and importance. The papers of the 24th and 25th inſt. which were brought to us by expreſs this morning, contain the important account of the army of the Rhine and the Moſelle, under general Pichegru, having croſſed the Rhine, and of the ſurrender of the city of Manheim by capitulation on the 20th inſtant.

If our readers will refer to the articles of capitulation, they will find that Manheim is ſcarcely to be treated as a conquered city—the French are to be the guardians of the garriſon, of the magazines, artillery and ſtores, till the peace when they are to be reſtored to the elector. The greater part of the palatinate is to be conſidered as a neutral country, and no requiſitions and contributions are to be levied in it.

From this lenity it may be fairly inferred, that there is a good underſtanding between the French and the elector palatine, and that the latter is on the point of concluding a ſeparate peace with the republic. An article in the Amſterdam Gazette on the 22d inſtant, which we received this morning, ſays, that treaties of peace between France and the elector palatine and elector of Cologne, were to have been ſigned on the 6th inſtant. The ſame article ſtates, that the fortreſs of Ehrenbreitſtein has ſurrendered to the French, and that Mentz is to be evacuated.

It has been formerly announced to the convention by the committee of Proces Verbaux, that almoſt all the primary aſſemblies of France have accepted the new conſtitution, and that a majority of the voters in the primary aſſemblies have accepted the decrees for the re-election of the two thirds of the preſent convention

It is neceſſary, however, to obſerve, that the voters againſt the decrees in the ſections of Paris are not included in the ſtatement, on account of the ſections not having expreſſed the number of the voters.

If this had not been the caſe, the majority would probably have been againſt the decrees.

The decree for eſtabliſhing the conſtitution as the fundamental law of the republic was paſſed with the moſt unbounded applauſe.

The electoral aſſemblies are to meet on the 12th of next month, for the election of the members of the new legiſlature, and are to ſeparate on the 21ſt. They are to conform in the ſtricteſt manner to the decrees for the re-election of the two thirds of the preſent convention.

The new legiſlature is to meet on the 15th Brumaire.

On Thurſday the 6th inſt. the following melancholy accident is ſaid to have happened near Moivanc, in the county of Kerry, Ireland; two men having gone into the river Gale to ſwim, one of them ſuddenly diſappeared; his companion miſſing him, alarmed the people in the neighbourhood, and, after diligent ſearch, the body was found with a monſtrous eel twined in many folds about his neck, and biting at his throat! So exceedingly fierce and voracious was this dreadful animal, that before it could be ſeparated from the neck of the unfortunate man, its head was obliged to be ſevered from its body. Its length was five feet and a half, and weighed 56lb.

BAKERS.

The Italian bakers are not fined for the offence of ſhort weight. The proceedings againſt the delinquent are not of ſuch a lenient nature. A traveller ſays, that "his oven is heated for his reception, into which he is crammed, and there, like a pye, is baked to death!"

The Ruſſian bakers experience as ſevere a puniſhment for ſhort weight. All the bread found deficient, is cut to pieces, and, in the pillory, crammed down his throat with ſuch precipitation by the common hangman, that the criminal is very ſoon choaked.

CHARETTE'S VICTORY.

We have received a letter containing an ample confirmation of the news which was communicated to the public, in our paper only, on Saturday the 19th, of a complete victory having been obtained by Charette over the republican army. The republicans are ſtated to have loſt 8000 men in the action.

Yeſterday morning a veſſel arrived at Dover from Calais, by which we have received the French papers of the 24th inſtant. Theſe contain the very important intelligence of the declaration of the convention in the ſitting of the 1ſt Vendimaire, (September the 23d) of the acceptance of the French conſtitution. The number of primary aſſemblies is ſix thouſand three hundred and thirty-ſeven; the whole number of votes, 956,745, on the conſtitution alone, of whom 914,853 accepted it. The number of voters on the decree of the 5th and 13th Fructidor was 270,338; of whom 167,758 accepted them, and 102,580 rejected them—Majority in favour of the decrees 65,178.

We yeſterday ſtopped the preſs to ſtate which was in very general circulation, of a paſſport having been granted to the French commiſſioners at Dover, M. M. Monneron and Sernvett, to come up to town. This report ſtill prevails, and theſe gentlemen are expected in town this day. Yeſterday they dined with general Grinfield, commanding the troops at Dover.

Government had been prepared for the reception of theſe commiſſioners by a gentleman from Dunkirk, who came to England laſt week to apprize our miniſters of their appointment; but they were not then expected to reach Dover till this day.

DUBLIN, *September* 19.

The defenders are numerous in and around this place; but it is hoped, by the exertions of government and the judicious arrangement of the troops, theſe unhappy and deluded people will be brought to a proper ſenſe of duty. Their numbers in this kingdom, are ſaid to amount to twenty-two thouſand men, and they are endeavouring to get hold of arms and ammunition.

BRIDGE-TOWN, *(Barb.) October* 3.

We already know that the enemy have been reinforced at St. Vincent;—this is now too fully confirmed by the recent loſs of the Owia, a ſtrong poſt there, occupied by about 260 men, compoſed of detachments from the 46th and 60th regiments, and a party of rangers. The enemy made their attack on this place in the night of the 3d ult. with a conſiderable force, in three columns, one of which ſucceeded in attracting the attention of the beſieged, while the other two ruſhed forward in oppoſite directions. The conteſt was ſevere; and, as information ſtates, the republicans ſuffered conſiderably; for the night being very dark, great confuſion was created among them, and two of their columns are ſaid to have fired on each other for ſome time, ſo that their loſs is computed to be from 150 to 200 men. Of the garriſon which compoſed this poſt, not more than 30 are miſſing, and ſuppoſed to be either killed or taken priſoners; the main body having happily effected their eſcape by the aſſiſtance of captain Barret, of his majeſty's ſhip Experiment, who (cruiſing off that part of the coaſt) ſent his boats to the ſhore and embarked them on board ſome ſmall craft that were there alſo. Moſt of theſe men are much bruiſed and wounded, from clambering over rocks and through buſhes to get to the ſhore:—Their gallant commander, major Ecuyer, after having received two wounds in the action, was enabled, by the aſſiſtance of his ſervant and a ſerjeant, to get ſome diſtance from the place after it was taken, and remained ſecreted until morning, when he was unfortunately diſcovered by the inhuman foe, who inſtantly put him to death. Nor is the unhappy fate of lieut. Coote, to be leſs lamented, for this brave officer, after being cruelly beaten with the butt ends of their muſquets, was thrown down a precipice of 50 or 60 feet, and there left to periſh. Among the killed of the enemy, is ſaid to be one of their chiefs, who it is added loſt his life in the humane act of reſtraining the ferocity of his men towards a few diſtreſſed women, who were at the Owia at the time of the attack.

Much praiſe is juſtly given to capt. Barret, for his uncommon exertions on the above occaſion, by which ſo large a portion of the troops were ſaved—but it is not in this inſtance alone that the inhabitants of St. Vincent are indebted to that officer for his zealous ſervices, and anxiety to afford them aſſiſtance; which has been always eminently conſpicuous. Mr. Frith, commander of the Fanny cruiſer, (who is ſpoken highly of for his good conduct) was induced to ſend his boat on ſhore at Owia, the morning after the poſt was taken, in conſequence of ſeeing the ſignal uſually made for it flying there—both boat and crew muſt have inevitably fallen into the enemy's hands, had not their eagerneſs in ſeizing the firſt man that landed, alarmed the others, who puſhed back to the veſſel, which they reached in ſafety, notwithſtanding a heavy fire kept upon them.

Oct. 6. Our fears, doubts and anxiety for the tranſports long expected with the reinforcement, are at length expelled, and order and tranquillity again promiſe to be reſtored to our Weſtern colonies. This fleet arrived at Martinique on the 24th ult. with an armament compoſed of 3000 men; which are all, as we underſtand, in high health and ſpirits; and ſuch is the zealous activity of our preſent military commanders, that already has 1800 choſen men, been diſpatched to St. Vincent, whither general Irving has accompanied them, the more effectually to put a period to the dreadful hoſtilities, which have depopulated and laid waſte that country. We alſo underſtand that 1000 men have likewiſe been ſent to Grenada, and that the Alarm frigate may be momently expected to arrive here, for the purpoſe of convoying the tranſports with the troops in Carliſle bay, down to Martinique.

Oct. 13. The Favourite ſloop of war, which arrived this morning, comes, as it were, a harbinger of approaching victory over our rapacious and ferocious foe, who by a long habit of illegal warfare, have made tyranny triumph, and given lawleſs villainy the aſcendancy over virtue and juſtice. In this veſſel arrived general Knox, who is appointed quarter-maſter general of the forces of the Weſt-Indies, and as we are informed will remain on this ſtation, as our iſland is in future to be the head quarters of the army. The general immediately on his landing, waited on his excellency the governor, by whom he was received with all the diſtinction due his rank. We learn that at the time of the Favourite's leaving England, the embarkation of a conſiderable body of troops had taken place, and would ſail with all diſpatch on an expedition againſt the French iſlands, as well as to deliver us from their cruel uſurpation.

Arrived alſo this morning, ſchooner William from Martinico, and ſloop Perſeverance from St. Vincent. Our forces at the latter iſland, having attacked the Vegit which the enemy had lately taken from us, were obliged after a whole day's unſucceſsful attempt to retreat, intending however to ſtorm the works at night; the enemy ſuſpecting this intention, and dreading the reſolution of our troops, evacuated the poſt, which was quietly taken poſſeſſion of by us. We hope to obtain the particulars of theſe operations, which we will lay before our readers in our next.

BOSTON, *November* 18.

Capt. Dunn arrived here yeſterday from Hamburg, in 43 days, informs,

That the French army continued on the right ſide of the Rhine, and were making large ſtrides towards Hanover:—

That the Hanoverians were embarking a body of troops and cavalry, for which purpoſe a number of American and other veſſels had been purchaſed, amounting to about 36 tranſports, with three frigates to convoy them—their deſtination was unknown.

The papers by capt. Dunn, are to October, but they contain little other general news, than is detailed above.

NEW-YORK, *November* 25.

New-York, 3d Brumaire, 4th year of the French republic, One and Indiviſible.

The conſul of the French republic at New-York, to the editor of the Argus, printed in this city.

SIR,

Encloſed, I ſend you a copy of a letter juſt received from the miniſter plenipotentiary of the French republic, to the United States. As it confirms, *officially*, the ratification of PEACE between the republic and his catholic majeſty, pleaſe to inſert it in your Argus,

that no further doubt may arise on the certainty of this happy event.

Salute and Fraternity.

J. A. B. ROZIER.

[CIRCULAR.]

Philadelphia, 29th Brumaire, 4th year of the French republic, One and Indivisible.

The minister plenipotentiary of the French republic to the United States, to citizen Rozier, consul of the republic at New-York.

CITIZEN,

I hereby make known to you, that in the last official dispatches sent me from the national convention, is comprized the TREATY passed between the French republic and his catholic majesty, and the ratification by the convention.

I have given notice of this to the Spanish minister, and had a visit from him this morning.

I pray you to neglect nothing that may serve to cherish with him every species of interest and friendship which should unite our nations.

(Signed) P. D ADET.
(Copy) J. A. B. ROZIER.

KNOXVILLE, *November 6.*

Extract of a letter from Opia Mingo, dated Chickasaw Nation, September 29, 1795.

"About one thousand Creeks came in order to take the Chickasaw nation. They encamped in the edge of the wood, back of Colbert's fort, to the west of the town. They brought white people with them, drums and ammunition for a long siege; a great number of them were on horseback. In the morning they killed a woman just below Colbert's fort, and advanced against it in a half moon; their line extended half a mile. We met them, (that is the Long Town warriors) gave them battle, and beat them back. The warriors of Big Town attacked them and put them to the rout. We pursued them about five miles, our horse on their flanks and our foot on their rear, and took from them all their baggage and cloathing, except their flaps, the only cloaths they had on when they made the attack. The baggage consisted of their blankets and cloathing, (except their flaps) their ammunition, kettles, and their provisions. The loss of the Chickasaws is six warriors and one woman killed; and we have found of the Creeks twenty-six killed, and many must have been wounded. About two hundred Chickasaws were engaged in defeating this great army of Creeks."

This action must have taken place between the 22d and 29th of September.

Great numbers of people continue to pass this place for Mero district, (the Cumberland country). Travellers report the waggon road to have proved better than was expected, from its newness.

It is believed that peace will shortly take place between the Creeks and Chickasaws—the officers of government are using their utmost efforts to effect it.

PITTSBURG, *November 14.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Presqu'Isle to his friend in this town, dated October 30, 1795.

"The secretary of governor Simcoe, Mr. Tickell, has been here on business with captain Blissell. He left this place on the morning of the 10th instant, and on the 13th was overtaken by a violent storm on the lake, he tried a long time to ride off the land, but in vain, the boat was driven into an extensive marshy swamp, three miles on this side Buffaloe creek. Mr. Tickell, with one man, left the boat, intending to make Buffaloe creek by land, but the great fatigue he underwent in getting out of the swamp and before they got to a rising ground where they intended to refresh themselves, had overcome him so much, that he expired in less that two hours. His body was the next day taken to Navy Hall. This intelligence you may depend on, as I have it from Niagara by the last boats."

We are informed, that owing to the sickness among the troops and artificers at Presqu'Isle that the fortifications are not in such forwardness as might reasonably have been expected. Two block-houses, picketed in, are in a fair way of being completed.

PHILADELPHIA, *November 25.*

Extract of a letter, dated Bourdeaux, Sept. 10, 1795.

"M. Chal Rochambeau, Bailly d'Anglas, Barthelemy, Le Coureulx and Fleurieu, ex-ministers and teacher to the son of Louis XVI. are spoken of here to constitute the executive directory under our new constitution."

Capt. Eggar, of the Mary Ann, arrived here, left London on the 20th September, at which time the price of bread continued very high, notwithstanding a plentiful harvest, and the cargoes of neutral vessels carried into the ports of England.—Great preparations, he says, were making for continuing the war; vast numbers of vessels were preparing to carry troops to the West-Indies, which were ordered to be ready for sailing by the 30th of September; almost every ship capible of carrying heavy guns was in a state of requisition, and thirty guineas bounty were given for men.

Sept. 27, captain Eggar saw a large fleet of men of war and transports in the channel, returning from the coast of France, after having landed there British troops, emigrants, stores, provisions, &c. &c.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Schnectady, to his friend in this town, dated Nov. 11, 1795.

"I learn from a gentleman who left Presqu'Isle about three weeks ago, that the fortifications go on rapidly—that 100 men are to garrison that place this winter, the remainder will return—that the people of Niagara (through which he came, and where he was confined with the lake fever nearly three months) are much pleased with the treaty, but the governor is very much dissatisfied with it—that the British soldiers desert in great numbers every opportunity, because as those posts will be delivered up next summer, (agreeable to treaty) they fear they will be sent to Europe, and say they are ill used; he informs, that seven or eight of them came to Presqu'Isle in a boat with four pieces of ordnance, which they there sold. Capt. Hendricks of the Six Nations, has brought an Indian to be tried by the laws of this state; he is charged with the murder of his uncle, who was a chief of the Tuscaroras. Their delivering up this Indian is an evident proof of the friendship of the Six Nations, especially when it is considered, that he murdered him, and threatened others, in consequence of their known attachment to the United States."

Extract of a letter from the captain of a ship in Portsmouth, England, to his employers in Portland, (Mass.) dated September 5.

"Captain S. M'Lellan, of the ship Margaret, was sent in here four days since—and captain Lincoln of Boston, this day, notwithstanding there has been an order issued from the lords of admiralty to take no neutral vessels with provisions."

JAMES WILLIAMS

Have, received, by the brig Two SISTERS, from MADEIRA,

A QUANTITY of old London particular MADEIRA WINE, of the first quality, for particular use, from three to seven years old when shipped, some of which has been a voyage to the Brazil. He has likewise a few pipes of the same quality wine, received about one year since, now in prime order for use, which will be sold by the pipe, half pipe, quarter cask, or gallon.

He has a quantity of fine SALT, superfine and fine FLOUR for sale; and purposes keeping a supply of flour.

He has a handsome COACHEE for sale, with or without a pair of horses.

December 1, 1795. 1

In CHANCERY, October 23, 1795.

ORDERED, That the report of RICHARD OWEN, trustee for the sale of part of Lot No. 50, in Annapolis, the property of ELIE VALLETTE, be approved; and that the sale by him made, as stated in said report, of the said ground, on the 24th day of July last, for £. 190 be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the third Tuesday in January next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, or served upon the said Vallette, at any time before the 20th day of December next.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can. 1

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the house of the subscriber, in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the 30th of November last, between the hours of nine and four in the day time, a large silver BUTTER-BOAT, a silver CREAM-POT, and eight silver TEA-SPOONS; all of the said articles are marked thus, TH. The above reward will be given to any person that will deliver the said articles, by

FRANCIS THOMAS CLEMENTS.

December 2, 1795. 1 X 6 7/6

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living near the lower end of Calvert county, as a stray, a dark bay HORSE, about thirteen and an half hands high, is branded on the near shoulder thus, A, he has a snip on his nose, and a narrow blaze up his face about eight or nine inches, his hind feet are white, and has a saddle spot on each side of his back, and a white spot on the near side his wethers, he trots and gallops. The owner may have him by proving his property and paying charges.

DAVID PLATFORD.

November 11, 1795. 1 0 7/6

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on the 20th instant, a negro man named SAM, who says he belongs to SAMUEL HARRISON, Herring Bay. His master is hereby directed to pay his fees and take him away, or he will be sold on the 20th day of January next, according to law, by

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Annapolis, November 30, 1795. 1 0 7/6

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber, living in Charles county, near Port-Tobacco, a red STEER, about four years old, marked in the right ear with a crop and two slits, and a crop, under bit and hole in the left ear. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

CHARLES RAY.

November 19, 1795. 1 0 7/6

Prince-George's county, Sept. 7, 1795.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that BARUCH DUCKETT brought before me this day, as a stray, a bay MARE, about thirteen and an half hands high, fourteen or fifteen years old, has a small star in her forehead, appears to be hipshotten, and is sway backed, she is branded on the near thigh with the letters M H or N H.

X THOMAS DUCKETT.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have assorted their STORE with about their usual quantity of GOODS at this season of the year, which they will dispose of on moderate terms for CASH.

They earnestly entreat those indebted to them, or to HENRY HALL DORSEY, on his private books, to call and close their accounts, as after the first day of March, 1796, all vouchers of debts that remain open at that time, will be put in the hands of PHILIP B. KEY, Esquire, who will, in the course of a few weeks, receive a list of balances for all sums due to us that exceed ten pounds.

HENRY & THOMAS DORSEY.

Indian Landing, Nov. 10, 1795. 2

HAVING suffered much loss by trespasses on my plantation near this city, I now give notice, that I will prosecute all those who commit the like in future.

BENJAMIN OGLE.

August 22, 1795. 13

THE subscriber, being authorised by Mr. KILTY, late clerk of the Council, to receive, for his own use, all fees due for the issuing of militia commissions prior to the twenty-second of June last, begs leave respectfully to remind those officers who have not paid the same, that small as the fee is, the aggregate is an object with him, and that he will be very thankful to those who shall be considerate enough to take some convenient method of forwarding to him, at Annapolis, the sums due from them respectively.

2 JOSIAS W. KING.

I FOREWARN all persons against hunting with dog or gun on my plantation after this date, as they may expect to be dealt by agreeably to law.

ABSALOM RIDGELY.

November 25, 1795. 2

RAN away, on the 11th of September last, a negro man named JERRY, about five feet five or six inches high, of a yellowish complexion, has lost some of his fore teeth, and has some welks on his belly, raised by a switch; it is uncertain what cloaths he has with him; it is very likely he will attempt to go to George-town or Baltimore; it is probable he has a forged pass, and may change his name. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him so that the owner may get him again, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS REWARD, paid by

2, SAMUEL DARR.

Calvert county, November 16, 1795.

Agreeably to a decree of the court of chancery, will be EXPOSED to SALE, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Saturday the 12th of December next, at ten o'clock,

THE dwelling house and lot, and a variety of household goods, belonging to the estate of WILLIAM HANSON, deceased. The sale will be at the dwelling house, and a credit will be given to purchasers, as will be at the sale more particularly notified.

The creditors of the said WILLIAM HANSON are requested, in conformity to the order, or decree aforesaid, to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the chancellor, before the twelfth day of April next, in order that the said claims may, if established to the chancellor's satisfaction, be discharged from the proceeds of the sale.

3 BURTON WHETCROFT, Trustee.

Annapolis, Nov. 17, 1795.

James Mackubin,

Hath RECEIVED, by the latest arrivals from LONDON and LIVERPOOL,

A VERY general assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, which he will sell on the lowest terms for CASH, or on the usual credit to his punctual customers, and he earnestly requests those indebted to him on bond, note, or account, to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given to those whose accounts have been standing over the year. X

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

BROKE gaol on the night of the 14th inst. a negro man who was under confinement as a runaway, says his name is ELIJAH, and belongs to Mr. Nicholas Peers of Virginia; he appears to be about five feet nine or ten inches high, very dark complexion, with white eyes; had on when he broke gaol a brown coloured great coat, a pair of old coarse linen trousers, old white country cloth jacket, osnabrig shirt, and a high crowned hat about half worn. I will give, for apprehending said negro, if taken in the county TEN DOLLARS, and if out of the county the above reward.

X JOSEPH GREEN, Sheriff of Charles county.

Ten Pounds Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the fifteenth instant, a yellow fellow named ISAAC, about five feet six or seven inches high, advanced in years, has a scar on his breast, and a large one on the back part of his shoulder. Whoever delivers said slave to me in Newport Forest, Charles county, shall have the above reward, if taken one hundred miles from home, if a longer or shorter distance a proportionable reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

X RAPHAEL BOARMAN.

September 19, 1795.

In CHANCERY, Nov. 18, 1795.

DAVID M'MECHEN *againſt* EDWARD DAY. } THE complainant, David M'Mechen, applies for a decree to record an Indenture, executed on the fourth day of March, 1790, by the ſaid Edward Day, for conveying unto the ſaid David, and his heirs, all his the ſaid Edward's right to a tract of land called FREEBORN'S PROGRESS, in Anne-Arundel county; the bill ſtates, that the ſaid Day hath ſince left the ſtate; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant cauſe a copy of this order, to be inſerted, at leaſt three weeks ſucceſſively, in the Maryland Gazette, before January next, to the intent that the ſaid Day, or any other perſon intereſted, may have notice of the application aforeſaid, and may be warned to appear in this court, on or before the ſecond Tueſday in February next, to ſhew cauſe, if any there be, wherefore a decree ſhould not be paſſed as prayed.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can. 3

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Mr. WILLIAM HANSON, late of the city of Annapolis, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe having claims againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in, legally atteſted, that they may be ſettled.

BURTON WHETCROFT, Adminſtrator.
Annapolis, Nov. 17, 1795. 3

MEDICINES FOR SALE.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the public, that he has removed from Church-ſtreet to the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. NETH in Fleet-ſtreet, oppoſite to Mr. A. Ridgely's dwelling houſe, and he has juſt received and for ſale, a freſh and general aſſortment of medicines, all of the beſt quality; alſo a quantity of Gowland's lotion, beſt red and pale bark, caſtor oil, hartſhorn ſhavings, &c.

T. EDGAR.
Annapolis, November 5, 1795. 5

BY THE COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES AND COURTS OF JUSTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will ſit every day during the preſent ſeſſion from 9 o'clock in the morning till 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,
J. W. KING, Clk.
November 4, 1795. 5

On Monday, the fourth day of January next, at the hour of 12 o'clock in the day, if fair, if not on the firſt fair day, I ſhall OFFER for SALE, at Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, for READY MONEY, the following property, to wit:

THREE very valuable LOTS of GROUND, in the town of Port-Tobacco, containing two acres of land, lying in a ſquare, adjoining the court-houſe lot, and fronting the ſtreets all round; on theſe lots are four dwelling houſes, two of which are tenanted as public houſes, with all neceſſary buildings ſuitable and convenient for carrying on that buſineſs, the other two are calculated for private families, and alſo have adjoining them all neceſſary out houſes; theſe lots at preſent rent for the ſum of £.155 0 0 per annum.

Three other lots in ſaid town of Port-Tobacco, containing one acre and an half of land, adjoining each other; on theſe lots is a ſmall dwelling houſe, with a garden, &c. that rents for the ſum of £.25 0 0 per annum.

One hundred and eighty-ſix acres of land, about four miles from Port-Tobacco, this land is well watered, and has a ſufficiency of wood and timber growing thereon, forty acres of which may, at a very ſmall expence, be made good meadow; on this land is a convenient dwelling houſe, with brick chimnies, a good barn, and all convenient buildings, in pretty good repair.

Three hundred acres of land, about eight miles from Port-Tobacco, and the ſame diſtance from Piſcataway, this tract of land is all, except about forty acres, in wood, and ſome meadow may be eaſily made thereon.

One hundred and ſeventy acres of land, lying in the county aforeſaid, and in a ſwamp called ZACHIAH SWAMP, and about eight miles from Port-Tobacco, this land abounds with very heavy timber of all kinds. It is thought unneceſſary to give a more particular deſcription of the above property, as thoſe inclined to purchaſe will no doubt view the ſame. An undoubted title, in fee ſimple, will be given to the purchaſers, on payment of the amount of their purchaſe.

On the ſame day I ſhall offer for ſale, ſeveral likely country born SLAVES, conſiſting of men, women, boys and girls, and ſtock of different kinds, among which are ſome very valuable black cattle. The ſale will be continued ſhould not the whole of the property be ſold on the firſt day.

CHARLES MANKIN.
Port-Tobacco, Charles county, October 26, 1795. 6

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, At the Printing-Office. 59

BY THE COMMITTEE OF CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will ſit every day, during the preſent ſeſſion, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,
A. GOLDER, Clk.
November 4, 1795. 5

Notice is hereby given,

THAT we intend to apply to the next Prince-George's county court, for a commiſſion to prove the bounds and lines of two tracts of land, lying in Prince-George's county, called BACHELOR'S HARBOUR, and SWAN HARBOUR, or any other lands that may depend thereon, agreeable to the act of aſſembly in ſuch caſes made and provided.

RICHARD SMITH,
JOHN R. PLATER.

LAND for SALE.

On TUESDAY the 15th day of December next, if fair, if not on the firſt fair day, at twelve o'clock, at Meſſieurs Yates and Campbell's vendue ſtore, in Baltimore-town, will be OFFERED for SALE, the following property, to wit:

A TRACT or parcel of LAND, in Baltimore county, called CARROLL'S SCRUTINY, originally ſurveyed for 576 acres, formerly the property of the PRINCIPIO COMPANY, confiſcated, purchaſed of the ſtate of Maryland by Mr. Mark Alexander, and from which purchaſe he hath been releaſed. This land will be ſold on a credit of two years from the firſt day of December next, one half of the principal, and intereſt on the whole, to be paid on or before the firſt day of December, 1796, and the remaining half and intereſt thereon to be paid on or before the firſt day of December, 1797. Two thirds of the principal may be paid in depreciation or other liquidated ſpecie certificates, iſſued by the ſtate of Maryland, or ſix per cent. ſtock of the United States, or ſpecie; one third in the deferred ſtock of the United States, or ſpecie, and the intereſt in ſpecie only. Bonds with approved ſecurity will be required of the purchaſer immediately, and ſhould he refuſe or neglect to give bond, with good ſecurity, when required, he ſubjects himſelf to all loſs, if any, on a ſecond ſale, and the expence attending this ſale. A late ſurvey has been made of this land, and the plot may be ſeen by applying to major Thomas Yates, of Baltimore-town.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent of the State of Maryland.
Annapolis, September 28, 1795. 10

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber informs the debtors to the ſtate of Maryland, that the inſtalments on their bonds become due the firſt day of *December* next, and reſpectfully begs leave to call their attention to a punctual payment of the ſame. He alſo begs leave to remind the clerks and ſheriffs of the ſeveral counties, in this ſtate, of making their *returns* and *payments* on the firſt day of *November* next, and that in caſe of failure no diſcretionary power is veſted in him to prevent a ſuit or remit any part of the penalty, *(fifteen per cent.)* for neglect of duty.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent.
Annapolis, September 28, 1795. 16

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premiſes, on Thurſday the 10th day of December next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day,

A VALUABLE and healthy plantation in Anne-Arundel county, on the Head of South river, in the ocupation of RICHARD RAWLINGS, lying on the great road leading from Annapolis to George-town, containing between 4 and 500 acres of land, with a good dwelling houſe, kitchen, and negro quarter, tobacco houſes and ſtables, with many other convenient houſes, five valuable apple orchards; one third of this plantation is in woods, about 30 acres of valuable meadow land, and is well adapted to wheat, corn, and tobacco. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale, by

RICHARD & JONATHAN RAWLINGS,
Executors of FRANCIS RAWLINGS.
November 7, 1795.

MR. TAYLOE's HORSE, GREY DIOMED, will ſtand to cover mares, at MOUNT AIR, near Piſcataway, the enſuing ſeaſon, he is limited to cover forty mares only, 20 are already ſubſcribed to him, therefore thoſe gentlemen who are deſirous of breeding from this valuable ſtock, had better apply at an early period, either in perſon or by letter, to EDWARD EDELEN, or Mr. FRANCIS TOLSON.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's plantation, near the Fork Bridge, in Anne-Arundel county, on or about the firſt of this inſtant, a dark brown MARE, about ten years old, fourteen hands high, ſhod before, and branded on the near buttock thus *K*, the owner may have her again on proving his property and paying charges.

CALEB WARFIELD.
October 29, 1795.

To be SOLD,

A COMMODIOUS DWELLING-HOUSE, in a pleaſant part of this city.——Apply to the PRINTERS.
Annapolis. 5

TREASURY of the UNITED STATES,
Auguſt 24th, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons who are or may be creditors of the United States, for any ſums of the *funded debt, or ſtock, bearing a preſent intereſt of ſix per centum per annum*:

1ſt. That purſuant to an act of congreſs, paſſed on the third day of March, 1795, entitled, "An act making further proviſion for the ſupport of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," there will be reimburſed and redeemed, on the firſt day of January enſuing, the rate or proportion of *two per centum* of the *principal of the debt or ſtock*, expreſſed in the certificates iſſued to the ſaid creditors reſpectively.

2d. The ſaid reimburſements will be made at the treaſury of the United States, or at the loan offices where the ſaid ſtock may ſtand credited at the cloſe of the preſent year.

3d. The ſaid reimburſements will be made to the ſaid creditors in perſon, or to their attornies duly conſtituted; but the powers of attorney which may be produced muſt contain an authority to receive the ſaid *reimburſement of principal*, otherwiſe no more than the uſual dividend of *intereſt* will be paid; and although the two per centum of *principal* to be redeemed, ſhould not be demanded, yet the intereſt thereon will ceaſe from the ſaid firſt day of January next.

4th. To prevent the great trouble and expence which would attend a renewal of the certificates, in conſequence of the ſaid reimburſement of principal, it has been determined that no renewal ſhall be made: And further, that the certificates which may be iſſued during the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſix, in conſequence of any transfers of the ſaid ſix per cent. ſtock, ſhall notwithſtanding the reimburſement of two per centum, as aforementioned, be expreſſed for the reſpective ſums of the original capital ſtock. All perſons who may negotiate the *funded ſix per cent. ſtock of the United States, bearing a preſent intereſt*, are therefore cautioned to obſerve, that during the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſix, the value or true amount of principal unredeemed of the ſaid debt or ſtock, will be *ninety-eight per centum* of the ſums expreſſed in the certificates.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year before mentioned, purſuant to directions of the ſecretary of the treaſury.

SAM. MEREDITH, Treaſurer of the United States.
12

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, in the month of May laſt, a mulatto woman named MARY, about twenty-one years of age, ſhe took her only child with her, a handſome mulatto boy, about three years old, it is ſuppoſed ſhe is in the city of Annapolis, or the neighbourhood thereof, as ſhe has been ſeen about three weeks ago in company with a certain CHARLES CLEVIS, a free black, who it is probable will claim her as his wife and paſs her for a free woman. A reward of THREE POUNDS will be given for ſecuring the ſaid woman and child, and if brought home reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM HARWOOD.
July 6, 1795. 16

WANTED,

Without Delay,

A STRONG, ſtout, ſubſtantial, and *faithfully* built BOAT, of either mulberry, cedar, or well *ſeaſoned white* oak for the frame.——The length of keel between 28 and 32 feet, the beam 12 or 13 feet, in the hold about three feet nine inches to four feet, and of a very *handſome model.*—If the craft or boat be well apparelled it would be the more agreeable, but by no means an inadmiſſible objection. Inquire of the printers.
March 23, 1795. 23

THE ſubſcriber intends to petition the next General Aſſembly of Maryland, for an act to empower him to diſpoſe of a houſe and lots in the town of Nottingham, the property of the late houſe of Brown, Perkins, and Buchanan.

WILLIAM BROWN,
October 5, 1795. Surviving partner.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Annapolis, on the 24th of May, a negro man named WILLIS BOWZER, about thirty-four years of age, a full faced well looking fellow, who had the ſmall-pox in March laſt, and is much marked with it, he is very remarkable about the ancles and feet, his ancles look as if they had been hurt, they turn in and look ſwelled with knots on them, his feet are flat, or rather a round inſtead of a hollow; he is about five feet ten or eleven inches high, has a flat note, and is a ſmooth ſpoken fellow; he appears to be religious, and I ſuppoſe will endeavour to paſs for a free man, as he has money and a variety of cloaths. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid fellow, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive a REWARD of FORTY DOLLARS.

JOHN STEUART.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid carrying away, or in anywiſe harbouring, entertaining or employing the ſaid negro at their peril.

An APPRENTICE 24 Wanted at this Office.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.